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amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

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Mr. OWEN said: In the brief time which our rule formal cession, yet neither are we released from our foreign relations, constitutes the true idea of dominion." allots to debate in this House, one is compelled to se- obligation to receive her, so soon as circumstances lect from among the various topics of any important lawfully and honorably permit, and she herself de-

subject. Leaving, then, the details of the several sires re-annexation. plans of annexation to be discussed by their authors, If any thing can strengthen our moral obligation to "In this question upon the rights of war, nations have deliberated to have made a capture already ably touched on, an argument, however, which quiring the Floridas, it is the fact, not generally cannot be fully and with precision made, until we known, that the Texians, numbering in 1819, over shall be able to distinguish in what particular form ten thousand free white inhabitants, formally protestwe have talked of a "treaty of annexation," un- da treaty, against this abandoning of their persons annexation is like to be consummated.

til these have become familiar words. Is it certain and their territory to the tender mercies of Spain. a compact? Not certainly before it was ratified. Until then, it was of no force whatever; an escrew, inhope that they would be included in the limits of our

As to lands, the principle is the same choate, as lawyers say. But would it have been a Union-a hope, they add, which the "claims of the treaty after its ratification ! The instant the last United States, long and strenuously urged, have enname on the Senate roll was called, and the last rati- couraged"-the Council proceeds to say : fying vote given, would the instrument, even at that first moment of final action upon it, at that very first moment of its legal existence, then have been a treaty? A trenty between whom? A compact between which a fancied security had lulted them. They have the two sovereign powers? Between us and Texport of the country which it has invaded, yet of America has dissipated an illusion too long fondly cherished, and has roused the citizens of Texas from the topor into the work with a fancied security had lulted them. They have seen themselves, by a convention to which a fancied security had lulted them. They have seen themselves, by a convention to which a fancied security had lulted them. They have seen themselves, by a convention to which a fancied security had lulted them. They have seen themselves, by a convention to the country which it has invaded, yet that can only be considered as a temporary possession, unaccompanied by any of the rights and consequences alluded to to which a fancied security had lulted them. They have seen themselves, by a convention to the country which it has invaded, yet that can only be considered as a temporary possession, unaccompanied by any of the rights and consequences alluded to to which a fancied security had lulted them. They have seen themselves, by a convention to the rights and consequences alluded to to which a fancied security had lulted them. They have seen themselves, and a little further on is an example of the "durathe independent sovereignties of the earth. And there would have remained nothing, but what is familiar enough to us—what Congress has often consummated, and will consummate again and again, as a matter of any significant of our course—a compact between the federal government, and a portion of our own territory; a compact compact between the federal government, and the expendency of annexa tion is to be gradually increased; if we are to interdiate advising in the substance of the earth. And there ready intolerable, but to all those exactions which Spanish the expendency of annexa tion, as an example of the duration of the says:

"Now large in the substance of the earth. And there ready intolerable, but to all those exactions which Spanish the expendency of annexa tion, as an example of the duration, and the federal government, and course in the substance of the says:

"Now large in the considered at completely conquered the gradually increased; if we are to interdict of the says:

"Now is an example of the duration, and there is some spoken of. He says:

"Now is an example of the earth. And there ready intolerable, but to all those exactions which Spanish the very individual who may be comprehended within the interdict of the substance of the substance of the experiment, and a first a previous of the says:

"Now large is fertile in devising."

This remarkable protest is signed by the President the integrity of our Union. One of these caches to it took to make a substance of the says:

"Now is an example of the charge of the course, favoring under the name of provisions at the considered at completely conquered to the integrity to an example of the says:

"Now large is fraight and eximple of the says:

"Now is an example of the considered at completely conquered to the integrity to an example of the says:

"Now is an example of the says:

"Now is an example of the considered at complet devising."

This remarkable provisions of the gradial remarkable provisions of the previsions of the gradial remarkable provisio as? That last vote would have stricken Texas from CROWN or SPAIN, and left a prey not only to impositions aland a portion of our own territory; a compact coming within the province of Congress, not of the treacil was elected and qualified, my reply is, that in the

not what could be properly called treaty stipulations, be expected. The declaration is ar expression of and to give absolute title. for there would be no foreign sovereign power then public sentiment, as official, probably, as the then conexisting with whom we could fulfil them.

nothing more than a compact between the general that of stout Ethan Allen and his handful of volungovernment and one of her Territories. I but say, teers, when the old soldier, more than a year in ad- cession, by treaty, or by other durable means, as for that it resembles that quite as much as it resembles a vance of the Declaration of Independence, thundered example by fortifications. The latter condition was treaty. But, in truth, it is neither the one nor the at the gates of Ticonderoga, and bade her surrender strictly applicable in former ages, when, as Zenophon other. It is an act sui generis. Talk of precedents "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continento instify it! You might as well seek in his ancess tal Congress!" tors, the fame of Napoleon Buonaparte. He was him- But all this, I repeat, touches but the bark of the But such is not now the custom; and the law does not self an ancestor! There never was, in the history of controversy. Let us penetrate that, and reach its require what is nugatory and useless. Any other the world before, so far as my reading extends, an offer made by one of the independent nations of the earth to merge her sovereignty in that of another. It arate and equal station among the nations of the world before, so far as my reading extends, an substance at once.

Texas is an independent Republic, occupying a septoral formula of the condition of things which destroys all probable hopes of recovery; which provides means as effectual as were the fortifications of olden time, to deter the is a contingency wholly new. The action upon it earth, legally possessing her own soil, lawfully admust be new. Our action in this case will become a ministering her own laws,—or she is but a revolted fact, equally with that antique specification, confer

our territory by accepting such a proposition, no sen- the title to her territory still in the mother country. sible man, I think, can very seriously doubt. A sove- Settle that one point-and, as regards the question reign power without the power of receiving an acces in its foreign relations, every thing is settled. s.on of domain would be an anomaly in jurisprudence, It seems strange to me, that we should yet be reif not a contradiction in terms. To deny to a nation quired to argue such a question. And yet we are, such a power of increase, is a sort of Shaker doctrine Day after day pour forth from the leading journals of fortress remaining in the hands of the enemy; posin politics, which we may expect to see received in our opponents protests and denunciations. We who sessession undisturbed by any invasion that is respecttheory, and acted out in practice, in this world, when favor annexation are, if their words are to be taken able or formidable enough seriously to threaten rethe doctrines of Mother Ann Lee are professed and for it, but a band of land-robbers, on a magnificent conquest.

ment, to be chiefly determined by the consideration, History is ransacked for examples of similar profile as to take away all probable hopes of recovery. It that it is desirable it should receive the most complete gate ambition; and, in a recent number of the Na- fulfils it far more effectually than do Zenophon's national assent that can be given to it, under our in- tional Intelligencer, (of December 24,), our govern- "walls, strong-holds and barriers." The plain truth stitutions. And surely it is not the best mode of ef- ment is likened without scruple, to "that politic war- is, that the government of Texas shows, at this very

point to others, older and of more experience in legis- Minister obeyed, setting forth "the intended act of This, I admit, has not, even since the battle of St. lation than myself, and pass to a review of the sub- rapine as an errand of grace, mercy and justice." ject, in its foreign aspect. I purpose to speak of the "All this," (adds the Intelligencer) "the Minister dressed and voucher for, the Common Law under which we

law: it hangs not on the tone of a despatch or the wording of an accompanying document. The expediency of the measure involves considerations nation—hope yet the session to give it—for the annexation of acquisition by ourselves." al in the widest sense of the term, co-extensive with Texas to these United States, am not willing to give A second time, in August, 1837, the Texas ap the Union, reaching to after ages; let it not be dwarf-ed down to a party wrangle, or a Northern and South-nents here prove to us—not assert it merely—that ern dispute; a quarrel that has no higher aim, than this projected annexation is but an "act of rapine;" time by Mr. Van Buren—the proposal was declined.

the diplomatic encounters of the past year, between if all the dreams of Marco Polo, were realized in permanence on the existence and the institutions of us and Mexico. These paper weapons may decide Texas; if there, at last, were to be found Cipango's the young republic, before we permitted ourselves to our opinion of men; they ought not to influence our judgment of measures. Let those who find cause of offence in their language and spirit suffer me to remind them that when their language and spirit suffer me to remind them that when their language and spirit suffer me to remind them that when their language and spirit suffer me to remind them that when their language and spirit suffer me to remind them that when there are last, were to be found Cipango's shores of gold, the treasures of Antilla—not by my vote should even such a land, wrongfully wrested from a weaker neighbor, become part of this, yet undishonmind them, that, when they have seitled that point, ored Union. they are no nearer the true issue than before. We But in proof of charges so grave, there lacks some- But the years of suspense and probation have passed.

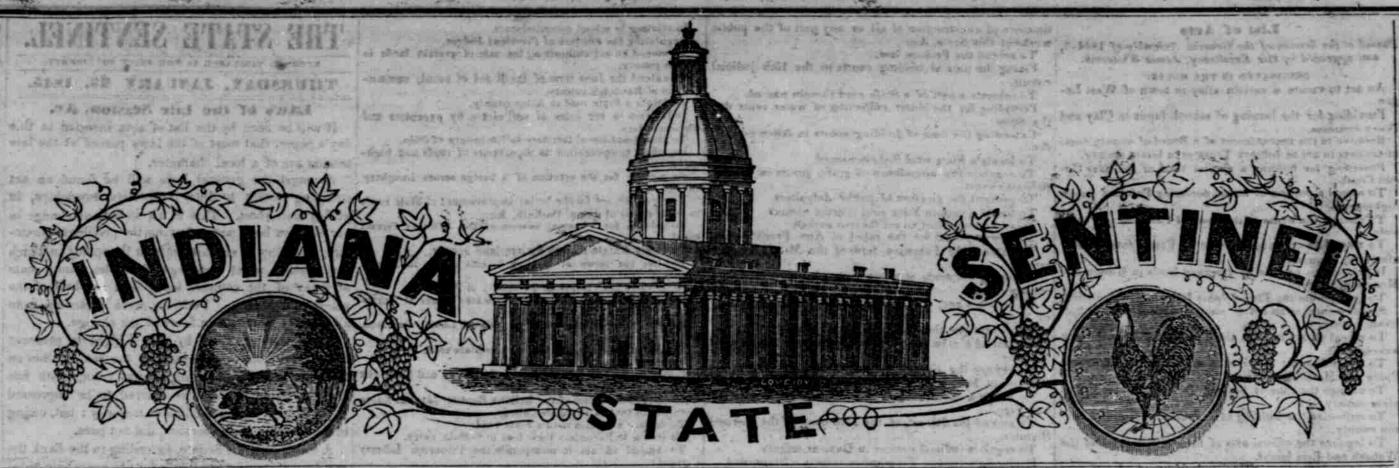
nor be held failing in respect to the parties concerned, if I express regret that the question of the right or the wrong of the Texian revolution has been suffered offspring, the destinies of our descendants, may hang in arrest of that judgment? I bethink me of but one; to mingle, even incidentally, with the true issues, in our diplomatic correspondence with Mexico. The Texians, indeed, have most ample justification of their revolution. The war which gloriously ended at New Question may arise, as now, what is just revolution, State of the twenty-six so poor of spirit, that her citizens would not have risen, as man, against such
usurpation. But however unquestionable the right, it
is not one, in my judgment, which we were called upon, or which we should have permitted ourselves to
argue with Mexico.

With Texas, not with us, was
the question of past greatment of open at all.

Bocanegra:

The foverment of the United States does not maintain, and suffer
indications, it behoores us, as prudent
men, fully to digest our plan; and trace it to its final
continued and newfral, and suffer
indications distinctly reveal it to us. In the columns
of the leading Metropolitan Whig journal—the moderate and never has maintained, the doctrine of perpetuity of
natural allegiance. And surely Mexico maintains no such
that we remain inactive and newfral, and suffer
the foverment of the United States does not maintain,
of the leading Metropolitan Whig journal—the moderate and respected organ of the party—in the
usurpation. But however unquestionable the right, it
is moderate and respected organ of the party—in the
doctrine; because her actual existing government, like that
of the United States, is founded on the principle that men
indications distinctly reveal it to us. In the columns
of the leading Metropolitan Whig journal—the moderate and respected organ of the party—in the
moderate and respected organ of the party—in the
moderate and respected organ of the party—in the
doctrine; because her actual existing government, like that
of the United States has not inglement, which we were called upor, or which we should have permitted ourselves to
argue with Mexico.

With Texas, not with us, was
the question of past, that, nine years ago, Mexusual party—in the
government of the United States does not maintain,
of the leading Metropolitan Whig journal—the moderate and respected organ of the party—in the
moderate and respected organ of the party—in the
leader of the National Intelligence, under the indications, its final
men, fully to digest our plan; an Orleans thirty years ago this very day, was not more and what, lawless revolt. In judging the Texians to- of the rights of enemies in war.



INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 23, 1845.

Volume IV: Ntimber 31

As to the principle according to which the words "takes from the enemy" are to be construed, Grotius

abandoned all probable hopes of recovering tt."

As to lands, the principle is the same, but the application somewhat different. Grotius's words are: "Lands are not understood to become a lawful possession and absolute conquest from the moment they are invaded. For, although it is true, that an army takes immediate and

And a little further on is an example of the "dura-

early efforts after independence put forth by new and Here, without cession, without treaty, fortifications There would be stipulations still to be fulfilled, but thinly settled countries, little of rigid formality can are held to be "durable means" to secure territory,

dition of Texas permitted. And at all events, the au- possession of territory, by mere invasion, does not My argument is not that an act of annexation is thority of the Texian Council was quite as regular as confer legal title. Permanent possession does. province, over which Mexico has preserved all her legal title. Such a condition of things is a regular That we have the right, in some form, to extend rights; her government but a provisional usurpation, government, formally established and duly administered, extending its laws over the territory in question, peacefully and with general acquiescence; an organized army and navy prepared to protect that government; but, above all, stable, enduring possession;

scale; leegued together for the avowed purpose of Such a state of things exists, and has for years Our decision as to the most appropriate form, in which to set so great a precedent, ought, in my judgfecting such an object, to exclude from all participation in that assent, this, the popular and most numerous branch of the Government.

With these brief hints, I leave the constitutional with the second structure of the first st

Jacinto, always been so. It is Time, the effector of, justice and expediency of this great measure; in connection with the public sentiment of this country, and with the laws of the civilized world.

In all matters of controversy, however important, there are commonly certain main principles, which there are commonly certain main principles, which danifesto; 'leave out God and religion; I want a proonce established, the whole subject in dispute is settled. And if we desire to obtain clear views of things, we do well to fix our eyes steadily on these, nor suier our attention to be withdrawn by incidental proposigentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Winthrop] whose our attention to be withdrawn by incidental propositions, not relevant, or, at least, not essential.

If this be true in the general, the remark applies with especial force to the subject before us. It would be difficult to find a matter, where the decisive points at issue are so few and simple; yet one that has been so smothered up by a load of extraneous matter, as so smothered up by a load of extraneous matter, as is a question of public justice, of international states of the subject to her original lords of this broad land; now the dition of things lasted, scrupulously did the United character and standing give weight to the charge and character and standing give weight to the charge and standing give weight to the charge and character and standing give weight to the charge and standing the United Stands and the United Stands and the United Stands case is a question of public justice, of international plan of an iexation as an attempt "to rob Mexico of a General Jackson, "might subject us, however unjustly, law: it hangs not on the tone of a despatch or the part of her territory."

to give office to a man, or sustaining aid to a temporary institution.

The public press is loaded down with comments on
the dialoguetic grounders of the past year between the dialoguetic grounders of the past year between the dialoguetic grounders of the past year between the province of the past year between the province of the past year between the province of the past year to set its seal of the past year to seal year t

convey, under good title, her territory. may not like the terms in which a claim is urged; thing beyond mere idle iteration. There lacks proof, yet, if we are just, we shall still look to the substance of the claim, not to the manner of preferring it.

It is weakness, not prudence, in us longer to delay foreign, it might be a hostile power, interposed between that Texas is not an independent State. I maintain fact of the independence of Texas for the time being that she is; and if the Committee will give brief at-It is easy and invidious to find fault, especially when a transaction is passed and its results have become apparent. Yet I trust I shall not give offence, ion.

Int is easy and invidious to find fault, especially tention, I purpose to show, somewhat more at large and acknowledged her de facto. Now, we judge of the permanent independence, and acknowledge her also de jure. We are for ourselves, in both cases, the

suffer me to ask, whether in the case of Santa Anna. the Texians " acquired sufficient strength to give him when he detains a thing in such a manner that the owner has effectual resistance." The Mexican Dictator will In regard to ships, for example, they are held to be rated, that Mexico, by a paltry fiction which deceives seemed to hasten her decline and full. The mad are captured, Grotius says, when they are carried into no one, not even herself, should persist in assuming biton of Alexander sufficed to conquer half a world; a decree, which forbids all quarter to the Texians, unsome of the captor's ports, or to some place where that there is no such Republic as Texas; that the yet, within a year after his death, the overgrown emtheir whole fleet is stationed." And as to personal lands lying between the Del Norte and the Sabine pire purchased by the blood of millions fell to pieces, of their Commissions. Here is the black record: that such an act can be properly consummated by a treaty at all? A treaty is a compact between two sovereign nations. Now, at what moment could what effects generally, he informs us, that European pow- form but a petty revolted province of hers, which, it seemed, from its own weight. Are these to be held we have called a treaty of annexation have been such supreme council of the republic of Texas," in which, lawful which have continued in the enemy's possessupper of annexation have been such supreme council of the republic of Texas," in which, lawful which have continued in the enemy's possessupper of annexation have been such supreme council of the republic of Texas," in which, lawful which have continued in the enemy's possessupper of annexation have been such supreme council of the republic of Texas, and the continued in the enemy's possessupper of the republic of

And we but sanction that insult, if we longer hold Mexico, we are at last to settle down upon Centralism; munication with it ceases. back in our jud ment, sustained as it is by the com- if the rights of the States are to be stolen piecemeal, "2. Every individual of whatever condition, who may mon voice of the world, that Texas has been received and the central power here invested with their spoils; as an equal into the family of nations; and now if this city of Washington is to dispense, as did scribed in article 45, title 10, treatise 8, of the articles of enjoys, as fully as any other nation upon earth, the the mistress of the world from her seven hills, all laws war. companied by any of the rights and consequences alluded to powers and r ghts of an independent sovereign. to govern our dand; may, without proceeding so far, "3. Every individual who may be found at a distance of

Enough on this branch of the subject. But now, if all doubtful powers in the constitution are to be one league from the left bank of the Rio Bravo, will be redismissing the question of right, we are met by nu- assumed as lawful; if the sphere of federal legisla- garded as a favorer and accomplice of the usurpers of that merous objections against the expediency of annexa- tion is to be gradually increased; if we are to inter-Texas, we increase and perpetuate slavery among crty, than a standing army; if the checks which the

by act of Congress, or otherwise, we cause that of power; if these restricting checks are to be swept deemed to be a "traitor of his country;" and, as such, country now called the Republic of Texas to be styled away; in a word, if the progress of our federal policy monstrous as it may seem! all—for there is no dishenceforth the Territory, or the State of Texas, is to be from the less to the more of legislation; then tinction, no exception made or hinted at—EVERY does that reduce a single human being, not now a reject Texas, abandon Oregon, add not, by treaty, one human being there found, is, after summary military slave, to the condition of forced vassalage! No one acre more of Indian lands. Nay! if such is to be trial, to suffer a traitor's death! will pretend that it can. But it will increase the our policy, our Union is far too large already; it number of slaves in the United States? Undoubtedly. ought never to have been permitted to overpass the safety, these "Orders" meet our eye. Are we to pass And so also will it surely increase within the United Alleghanies. States, the number of murders, and thefis, and breaches of the peace; unless we imagine Texas a

"The lives of the best of us," as it has been somewhere well said, "are spent in choosing between evils." In this world of imperfections, the practical question to be answered before we act, is, not whether law has become (alas! how few the exceptions!) a mercy and justice. our action is to produce unmixed good-to no human policy is it given thus to operate—but whether the good it promises will preponderate over the eyils to good it promises will preponderate over the eyils to which it may open the door. In admitting Texas we increase, to some extent, our slave territory. But shall we count it for nothing, on the other hand, that shall we count it for nothing, on the other hand, that only favor they asked of them was—to stand out of watter, international law requires the common laws of war, the maxims of humanity, moderation and honor." What are these laws! Let Vattel inform us.

"On an enemy's submitting and laying down his arms, we we increase also, by one-sixth, our Union happy, their sunshine! prosperous, blessed, even with all her faults, as we Men are not w feel her to be. Is it a privilege to be a citizen of the law. Would that they were! Government, like a siege, a garrison offering to capitulate are never to be refus-United States; to sit down in peace and safety under medicine, is to us a necessary evil. There is such a "Women, children feeble old men, and sick persons, come

We can find no Utopia to annex. It is right or it is wrong, it is wise or it is unwise-apart from all temporary and sectional considerations,-to extend Have we hitherto added one foot to the national their past course, we me domain by treaty with the Red Man, I say not without eration will find them. finding erils in the added territory, but without creating them there ! What think you of the transi- hitherto been from the more to the less. If we comcreating them there? What think you of the transition state of the Indian, brought upon him by us? in which we take from him the bold, rude virtues of aboriginal life, and bestow, in return, only the lowest vices of civilization? What think you of the slavery tween them consists—in omissions. And of the after-tween the thirteen of t

hemmed in on the south-west! in wishing to see a a path of deliverance and a place of refuge beyond, that path lies through Texas; that place of refuge, where the sun suits his blood and the institutions recognize the equal rights of his color, is to be found in Mexico, in Guatemala, and the States farther south. Shut him out from these-and are you not, by that very act, virtually prolonging his bondage !

Slavery is not the true difficulty. In replying to the arguments of the abolitionists, we are not at the bottom of the question. We have not penetrated to the depths of the opposition against annexation. We have not yet touched the argument, the strongest, the deepest-seated in the minds of its opponents. Late indications distinctly reveal it to us. In the columns

CONGRESS.

As whigs, I am not prepared to assert they are. In this nineteenth century incredible ! It is true. pleasantry. As it is, it is little short of an insult to doubtedly yes. If it is fated gradually to approach the common sense of mankind.

The armistice agreed on with the department of Texas baving expired, and the war being, in consequence, recommon sense of mankind.

Such a character, still undoubtedly yes. Or if, like meased against the inhabitants of the department, all comwisdom of revolutionary days incorporated in our con-We increase slavery? By what process? When, stitution, to arrest the hot haste of party, in its flush from the fact of his being so found, is to be held and

us! Ought it to be! In following out, from age to question will be, whether we have a right to fire on Utopia, where crimes and offences are utterly unknown.

Every human enterprise is of checkered consequences.

Let use the consequences of the few and the rights of the many, he bids his victims walk the plank, and consigns from every page, blazoned on the experience of every them to a watery grave. But, if needs be, we may nation, shines forth the great truth, that overmuch find proof, that the law of nations does, in some cases legislation has been the curse of mankind; and that __and this is one_permit us to follow the dictates of weapon of aggression rather than an ægis of defence. In every civil war, as has been already shown from

the shelter of our republican institutions? And shall we count for nothing the extension of that privilege to tens of thousands now living; its prospective extension to millions more yet to live?

We can find no Utonia to annex. It is right or it medicine, is to us a necessary evil. There is such a thing as the despotism of anarchy; and a king is not indispensable to a reign of terror. The practical question of thousands now living; its prospective extension to millions more yet to live?

We can find no Utonia to annex. It is right or it we have no tight or it.

the national territory. If right and wise, we must his shaft and strikes a productive vein of ore, it is his "It was a dreadful error of antiquity, a most unjust and be content, in carrying out such extension, to take things as we find them. Who are we, that we should be thus scrupulous in admitting into our own confedebular things as we find them. Who are we that we should be thus scrupulous in admitting into our own confedebular things as we find them. Who are we that we should direction: then emerging to the surface, with that observation for his guide, he sinks, at remote distances, and humane principles have, long since, been adopted."—Ibid.

But Mexico we may be told, only threatens this racy a territory now tolerating slavery, because, in so other shafts, confident that he will again arrive at doing, we are still to continue, over that territory or the object of his search. So with the rich and hidover a portion of it, to tolerate for a time, that insti-den lodes that stretch away into the great mine of Pro-tution? Who are we, and what has been our course! gressive improvement. Guided by an observation of permitted to threaten. Says Vattel: gressive improvement. Guided by an observation of permitted to threaten. Says Vattel: their past course, we may predict where an after gen- "Whatever advantage you may promise yourself from an

from the living tribes of earth? Yet when did the consideration of such consequences ever arrest the signature of an Indian treaty?

But Texas annexation will perpetuate slavery. To me its probable consequences seem the very reverse of this. The impression is becoming general, that it would speedily drain off a large portion of the slave population of the northern slave States, and aid in effecting, what modern abolition has retarded, the peaceful and gradual emancipation of slaves in Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and then in other States. But there is yet another view to be to be, commercially unprofitable. We are rapidly nearing that point. The growing destiny of population and consequent increasing competition in manual labor, is driving us, year by year, towards it. And as it is gradually reached, in the several States; as it is gradually reached, in the several States; as the day arrives when a slave becomes a negative quantity in the market; when his master shall desire, by exancipation, to free himself from an incumbrance; in that day, whither shall the negro go! Are his friends wise, in desiring to have the United States heaven a shall not be confined in prison on mere suspinose of repressing any one particular ration who openly tick to narrow down the sphere of government. And still, even in later years, the same principle prevails. Throughout Europe,—but especially in England, that half-liberal mother of republics—religion and the press have for centuries been struggling against the interference of law; with partial, but positive success. And commerce, if at some distance, has been gradually following their footsteps. All proceed in one direction; all tend to not the south-west! In wishing to see a

lic, as elsewhere, we shall gradually govern less; that redress all the grievances of the civilized world. That the province of our federal legislation will contract as has never, so far, been the policy of our country. our territory expands. If it does-and that it will Greece and Poland had more or less of our sympathy. the past may vouch—safely, yes, most beneficially and that was all. We assumed not to decide on the may this Union and its blesings spread over the entire British doings in Affghanistan, or to judge the conduct continent of North America; each independent State of the opiuth war against China. But Texas is our

surpation. But however unquestionable the right, it is not one, in my judgment, which we should have permitted ourselves to account the control of the United States, is founded on the principle that men by throw off the obligation of that allegiance to which on argue with Mexico. With Texas, not with us, was the question of past giverances against Mexican authority higher than Webster's ed.; closed, long since by that stem arbitre, the sword.

Nor does it seem to me, that it was corrected to the territory. Has she now a good title to that territory. Has she now a good title to that territory. Has she now a good title to that territory. Has she now a good title to that territory. Has she now a good title to that territory. Has she now a good title to that territory. Has she now a good title to that territory. Has she now a good title to that the good to the principle that men gottators, even to allode to former rights under by good treatices. Do we claim Texas under the treaty of 1853; Not at all. Signor Rejon so constrose; to the accuse me of dragging in the radicalism of the United States beyond, the word of the united States beyond the word of the united States beyond the word of the united states beyond the territory of the United States beyond the word of the united states in the was closed to the territory of the United States beyond the word of the united states beyond the territory of the United States beyond the territory of the United States beyond the word of the united states beyond the territory of the United States beyond the territory of the United States beyond the states

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES and Measures.

A simple and frugal Government, confined within strict Constitutional limits. A strict construction of the Constitution, and no assumption of doubtful powers.

No National Bank to swindle the laboring popula-No connection between the government and banks, A Diplomacy, asking for nothing but what is clear-ly right and submitting to nothing wrong.

No public debt, either by the General Government, or by the States, except for objects of urgent neces-No assumption by the General Government of the

debts of the States, either directly or indirectly, by a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. A Revenue tariff, discriminating in favor of the poor consumer instead of the rich capitalist. No extensive system of Internal Improvement by the General Government, or by the States.

A constitutional barrier against improvident State The honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith.

A gradual return from a paper credit system. No grants of exclusive charters and privileges, by

pecial legislation, to banks. No connexion between Church and State.

No proscription for honest opinions.

Fostering aid to public education. A "progressive" reformation of all abuses.

And, as to such a war, Vattel declares:

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It is evident, that the common laws of war—these max—ims of humanity, moderation and honor which we have already detailed in this work—ought to be observed by both parties in every civil war."

A word about humanity by-and-by. Meanwhile

ANY extension, which our opponents deprecate. It is not Texas, as such, they reject; they would reject against our Texian neighbors. Is that to pass, too?

Before we enter this same path of peace, let us look a little in advance, and settle which is our way out. Mexico has formally, publicly, officially warned the Texiperpetuate slavery; they protest against it, as in 1803 they refuse, every one who shall be guilty of the crime of being found anywhere in Texas three miles from the western founter shall be put to death. Is that Is the whig party wrong in this, their great objection! her western frontier, shall be put to death. Is that, Rome, in the heyday of her power, added province Witness the "Orders of General Woll," as official-

"ORDERS OF GENERAL WOLL. " HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH, " I. Adrian Woll, Ceneral of Brigade, &c., make known :-" 1. The armistice agreed on with the department of Texas

contravene the provisions of the preceding article, shall be

The orders are plain as language can make them.

But will such be the progess of legislation among them by? To notice them might breed a quarrel.

Have we a right to notice them! I suppose the next

As we read, we feel, that the protection of govern- Vattel, international law requires toth part es to-

heir sunshine! cannot with justice take away his life. Thus, in a battle, Men are not wise and good enough to dispense with quarter is given to those who lay down their arms; and, in

valuable than was the entire code.

From the fate of past delusions we may determine the trendings of future reform. When a miner sinks the trendings of future reform. When a miner sinks

unlawful proceeding, that will not warrant you in the use But the principle of progress in legislation has of it. The menace of an unjust punishment to unjust in the principle of progress in legislation has itself; it is an insult and an injury."—Book iii., chap. 8.

taken of it. Slavery, like monarchy, is a temporary evil. It will disappear as all temporary evils must disappear, so soon as it becomes, and is generally felt to be, commercially unprofitable. We are rapidly a man shall not be confined in prison on mere suspiness of recovering any one particular finding who openly vic-

avail ourselves of a right. We are not bound to be From such facts the inference is, that in our repub- come the Don Quixotes of the age and sally forth to secure its own separate sovereignty, and but increasing by its accession, the wealth, the power, and the safety of the Great Confederacy.

I shall notice yet another objection. It is, that antion upon earth, she has a right to look for succor and